

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

after leaving Detroit, returned to Paris and from there came to this city. He is said to have been a trusted organizer of the Anarchists, and the police here expressed the opinion that Bourdin when he met his death was on his way through Greenwich Park to the famous Greenwich observatory with the intention of blowing up that insti-

One theory in regard to the Greenwich Park explosion is that Bourdin was trying an experiment with the explosive with a view to subsequent action on the continent. This theory is based on the fact that foreign refugees had resolved to abstain from outrages in the metropolis, which was the only asylum open to them. Bourdin was a brother-in-law of editor Samuels, of the Commonwealth. The members of the Autonomic Club are very much surprised to learn that Bourdin had f13 in money in his pockets, and they cannot imagine where he got this money.

The police late to-night, under the lead of Chief Inspector Melville, took possession of the Autonomic Club and placed a detective at the door, who, in the course of the night admitted single and in pairs eighty foreigners, most of whom were Germans, hemians or Dutchmen, who had sought admission, ignorant of the fact that police were on the inside. All the prisons were examined by Melville and forced to disclose their identity and to produce their passports. All of them answered the questions put to them readily. The police had trouble in arresting several of the men. One of the prisoners, a Frenchman, by the name of Pagole, on finding himself trapped, rushed towards the door in an endeavor to escape He was seized and a fierce struggle followed. When the man was secured he shouted "long live Anarchy," and indulged In execrations of the police. At midnight, after all the prisoners had been examined and the particulars taken, they were al-

Libelers Mulcted.

NICE, Feb. 16 .- Early during the present year Count Xavier de la Chapello began a libel suit against Gen. Horace Browne, of the English army, and against Browne's wife and his sister-in-law, Antoinette Reynaud, who is the divorced wife of the Count, whom he charged with having stigmatized him as an adventurer and a bankrupt, a swindler and a convict from New Caledonia. The Count claimed £4,000 damage and the publication of the judgment in forty newspapers. The court to-day sentenced General Browne and Mrs. Reynaud to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each, and, in addition, to pay the Count 1,000 francs damages and to publish the judgment in the newspapers of Nice and Mentone. The parties to the suit are all well known in social circles.

France and Portugal at Outs. MADRID, Feb. 16.-The relations between France and Portugal are strained. owing to questions regarding French investments. The French government has recalled its minister at Lisbon to confer over the matter. The Queen Regent and Cabinet here have discussed the departure of the French minister from Lisbon, and the situation is regarded as being serious. The general opinion expressed in political circles is that the situation in Portugal resembles that which necessitated the intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal fifty years ago, and the opinion is also expressed that Spain should immediately consider the means to be taken in order to prevent Portugal from becoming the

center of permanent political agitation. French Duel with Swords. PARIS, Feb. 16.-A duel with swords was fought to-day between ex-Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and Count Fisch de Fels. The ex-minister was slightly wounded in the arm. The altercation, which was the cause of the duel, was the result of a re-mark made by M. Waldeck-Rousseau at a recent trial, which was supposed to reflect on the Countess De Fels. The Count shortly afterwards struck M. Waldeck-Rousseau in the lobby of the Palace of Justice, and the friends of the two gentlemen were called upon to arrange the meeting which

took place to-day. Affoat on a Field of Ice.

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 16 .- On Tuesday night an ice floe broke adrift on the coast of Ingermannland and carried off five hundred fishermen with their wives and children, who were on the ice at the time of the accident. Food, clothes and fuel are being sent to them and their rescue is probable.

Fatalities Due to a Gale. BERLIN, Feb. 16.-It is estimated that the damage done by the recent gale in this city alone will amount to 100,000 marks. Throughout Germany there were twenty-one deaths, and four hundred people injured through accidents due to the severity of

Colonna Wants His Children. PARIS, Feb. 16.-Prince Colonna has gone to Naples. Maitre Cortot, counsel for the Prince, says that the Prince has deter-mined to regain possession of his children,

and that he will take necessary steps to Lobengula's Death Confirmed. CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.-The death of King Lobengula is confirmed. All of the late King's regiments, except the Invato Regiment, which is guarding the King's

grave, are surrendering. Cable Notes. M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, a well-known writer, has been admitted to the French

The London Standard says that Lord Burton has formally joined the Liberal " Unionist party. There is a serious outbreak of swine fever in several districts of Limerick. It is likely to injure seriously the baconcuring trade of the south of Ireland. A woman and three of her children were burned to death at Amsterdam by the destruction of their home. Two other children were badly burned, but it is thought

they will recover.

which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

Afterusing one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Assiz Gage, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1881. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, Eook to Mothers mailed froe, BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, CXA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yellow Fever on Board the Cruiser Newark at Rio.

The Ship Ordered to Cooler Waters-Many Cases on Ships of Other Fleets -American Boat Fired On.

longer doubt that yellow fever has made its appearance in the United States fleet at Rio, and that the Newark is now a fever ship. A cablegram received here from Admiral Benham at Rio reads: "One man on the Newark is ill with yellow fever. I have transferred him to the hospital. I shall send the Newark to Rio de Plata," By this time the Newark is probably well on her way to a cooler southern port. She will probably make her destination Maldonado, at the mouth of the River Plata. While the Newark has acquired the reputation of a fever ship, this is not likely to be as serious a matter as it would have been in the days of the old navy, when a vessel, once tainted with yellow fever, could never again safely remain in tropic waters during the hot season. New processes of disinfection and the substitution of steel for wood in the hull and many of the fittings of the ships have made it possible to exterminate the last fever germ within a short time after the infected vessels arrive in healthful climes. Minister Mendonca does not fear that the present outbreak of fever at Rio will be very serious in its results, and certainly not so far as the naval vessels are concerned, for in their case it is entirely feasible, by rigid sanitary regulations and keeping the men closely aboard ship, to prevent the appearance of the fever on shipboard.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says: Yellow fever is on the increase here; there were sixty deaths from that disease yesterday in addition to fifteen deaths from other fevers. The captain of an Australian war ship in these waters died to-day, and there are a number of other cases on board the same ship. The Portuguese war ship here is also infected with yellow fever, and the situation is growing serious so far as foreigners are concerned. The American war ships only communicate with the shore by means of a hired tug, and the greatest precautions are observed on board all the ships. Admiral Benham has conferred with the commanders of the American vessels, and nothing will be left undone which can lead to preserving the health of the American sailors. The British war ship Racer also has some cases of fever on board, and the merchant vessels at this port are reported to have several members of their crews sick under suspicious circumstances. The following dispatch from Admiral Benham was received late this afternoon. It is dated at Rio Janeiro to-day, and directed to Secretary Herbert: "As a precautionary measure against fever I will send all vessels, except the flagship, just outside the harbor within call. Every precaution has been taken. Health of officers and crew is

Fired at an American Launch. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- The Herald's Rio de Janeiro correspondent says: The rebel war ship Marte, lying in the bay here, fired'three shots at one of the launches of the United States man of war Newark last Tuesday night as the launch was returning to the Newark from the shore. Fortunately the Marte's gunners were unable to hit their target, and no harm was done. The captain of the Marte says he did not know the launch belonged to the man of war or to any American ship. The Brazilian Minister of Marine has gone to Bahia to try to put an end to dissensions among the officers of President Peixoto's fleet at Bahia.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Resolutions Adopted in Favor of Annexation of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 .- Among the resolutions adopted by the Transmississippi Congress, which is in session here, were the following: "Resolved, That the great interests of

this country on the Pacific coast, both in

peace and war, require that the Hawalian Islands shall not be liable to be subjected to the domination or influence of any for-Resolved, That any attempt to force on the Hawaiian community the restoration of the arbitrary monarchical government of the late Queen is repugnant to the sense of justice and republican principles of the

American people "Resolved, That the opportunity to further American interests and to insure for said islands a free, permanent and humane government afforded by their application for annexation, presents a setlement of the Hawaiian question by peaceful acquisition and a spread of American institutions which it would be foolish and wrong to decline." Resolutions were also adopted favoring free coinage, government construction of

the Nicaragua canal and for equal suffrage. HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Son Strung Up at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 16.-J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and his youngest son, Carl, were hanged in effigy last night in the city park, and this morning the figures whirled about before a strong north wind. The stuffed clothing bore a placard which stated, in effect, that the figures represented the remains of the Nebraska City Democratic marching club. The city has been greatly excited all day over the affair, and strenuous efforts are being made to discover the guilty parties. The cause for the outrage is supposed to be dissatisfaction among a few Democrats over recent apointments made by the Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Nearly five thousand persons were admitted to the midwinter fair at San Francisco on Thursday. J. C. Alexander, of Bowling Green, one of the most extensive fruit raisers in Kentucky, says the recent cold snap has entirely killed the peach crop. William Leonard was hanged at Frederick, Md., yesterday, for the murder of Jesse Anderson, a railway trackman, on Sept. 5 1893, at Lime Kiln, Frederick county. Joe Dick, an Indian, who murdered Thomas Gray last August, was executed near Eufala yesterday. The usual form of

George Birkoff, jr., consul of the Netherlands, in Chicago, has received a cable message informing him that he has been knighted by the Queen Regent of Holland in recognition of his services as commissioner general of the Netherlands at the world's

ing, was meted out to Dick.

execution in Indian Territory, that of shoot-

While a number of unemployed men were standing in line at St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, yesterday, in the hope of getting a portion of the food which is being distributed to the poor by the sisters in charge, two of the waiting men quarreled, and one, Easton Eads, was stabbed three times in the neck. He will die.

Business Embarrassments. TIFFIN, O., Feb. 16.-An application has

been filed in the Common Pleas Court here asking for the dissolution of the Fostoria Window-glass and Bottle Company and the firm of Long & Toy, and the appointment of a receiver for both. Seneca B. Long. the applicant, claims that both are hopelessly involved and that their assets are not sufficient to pay just debts. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16.-The Midland National Bank has filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the Gibraltar Safety Vault Company. The Midiand holds one hundred

shares in the vault company, and alleges that for more than a year the company has had no customers, and that its assets are being eaten up by expense. ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 16.-By a confession of judgment for \$10,900 the Excelsion Furniture Company, of this city, was to-

day taken possession of by the sheriff.

Dr. Eugene West Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 .- The jury in the West case to-day returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The crime of which Dr. Eugene West is found guilty was | sent in a sealed verdict. The exact wordmilliner, upon whom he performed a criminal operation. The body of the murdered in the market between Ives and in the market i girl was horribly mangled and thrown into I as charged.

AN INFECTED VESSEL | the bay, portions of it only being found

MISS POLLARD'S SUIT.

Testimony Unfavorable to Her Character Taken at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 16.-Interest in the Pollard-Breckinridge case increases. J. D. Pollard, brother of Madeline, was here Wednesday, and held long consultations with those friendly to his sister. Miss Pollard will not attend the examination, as she will not be needed.

Charles H. Stoll, senior counsel for Col. Breckinridge, is here. He said: "I left Cincinnati after having examined all the witnesses except one-Sister Agnes, of St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum-who is ill at present. The court adjourned sine die, and will hear no more testimony unless Sister Agnes recovers sufficiently, when we may take her testimony. This may not be neces-sary, as Mr. Desha Breckinridge has a written statement from her in which she denies that Miss Pollard was ever in the asylum. Miss Pollard claims that she had a boy baby in it. The plaintiff has failed to prove a single allegation made in her petition, and that, too, in the places she claimed the testimony would be most damaging." The attorneys in the case were all day engaged in taking testimony. Four witnesses for the defense were examined. Catesby Hawkins, a carpenter of Frankfort, said he had known witness from her childhood. He told of a party at which a mock marriage was performed between Alex. Julian, brother of Mayor Ira Julian, of Frankfort, and Madge Pollard. He said they all had been drinking, and that the couple was then taken upstairs and put to Hawkins said she was smitten with Julian at the time. This was when she was about sixteen years old. The second witness was John O'Toole, resident farmer at the asylum, where James Rodes, Miss Pollard's protector, was employed. He tes-tified that Rodes wanted him to lend him money to give her. He refused to lend it. Rodes told him she was continually want-In the afternoon the first witness called was Mollie Shindlebower, now of Memphis, Tenn., formerly of Lexington. She was partly raised by an aunt of Miss Pollard. She said that Madge associated with young

Miss Pollard Objects to Delay. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The attorneys day, stated that they objected to any postponement after next week of the trial of the suit against Representative Breckinridge. The court announced that to-mor-

row it would hear both sides on the ques-

tion of postponement, but as the Congress-

man's managing counsel is away sick a

the neighbors to talk about her.

A KENTUCKY WAR.

postponement is likely.

The Mayor and Editors of Lexington Call Each Other Hard Names.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 16.-Bad feeling between the Mayor and editors of this city culminated to-day when Mayor Duncan published a card denouncing the editors of the Transcript as "corrupt by nature, a coward by instinct, malicious by disappointment and a liar in general." The editor of the Press has had occasion to differ with editor Roberts, and in his paper to-day says: "Were the editor of the Leader capable of feeling the indignity and disgrace of a slap in the face, a kick, or a public cowhiding there would be some satisfaction in bringing him to a personal settlement. But in the light of past events, which have shown him to be without a spark of self-respect or manhood, and that he persistently seeks refuge behind the cowardly policy of nonresistance any gentleman would scorn to dirty his shoe by bringing it in contact with such a contemptible craven-hearted cur. An opportunity, however, may be given the Leader editor to substantiate some of his charges against Mayor Duncan."

EVA MANN DEFEATED. Decision Against the Alleged Wife of

Robert Ray Hamilton. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-Eva L. Mann, who claimed to be the wife of Robert Ray Hamilton, has again suffered defeat in her eforts to establish that she is the widow of Hamilton. When she appeared before the surrogate and sought to produce evidence against the will, which did not provide for her, it was denied that she was his widow. She showed she had married Hamilton in New Jersey in January, 1887, before a clergyman, but the other side showed by circumstancial evidence that she and Joshua Mann had lived as man and wife. The surrogate held that a previous common law marriage had been established with Mann. From that decision she appealed to the gen-

OBITUARY.

just held against her.

Frank Byrne, Alleged to Be One of the

Phoenix Park Murderers. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.-Frank Bryne, of this city, died to-day from heart disease. His death revives the story of the Phoenix Park murders in Dublin twelve years ago. He was accused of having been concerned in the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke. He fled Figures of Secretary Morton and His to France. The French authorities refused to extradite him. He came to this country eleven years ago and lived in New York several years. The United States government also refused to surrender him. Bryne's wife was temporarily confined to Dublin Castle as an accessory, but was discharged on the affirmation of informer Carey that

she was not implicated in the crime. Col. W. L. O'Brien. CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.-Col. W. L. O'-Brien, aged sixty, died suddenly at the Grand Hotel at 12:40 this morning. He was about as usual yesterday. Before retiring last night he was stricken with lockiaw, suffered intensely all day and to-night until relieved by death. His wife died three years ago. The only heir is W. L. O'Brien, ir., manager of the Minneapolis Times, who will not arrive till to-morrow night.

Colonel O'Brien spent his life with the Pennsylvania Company, most of the time as general passenger agent of the Panhandle system west of Pittsburg. On being succeeded by E. A. Ford in 1889, he was made general Southern agent, with headquarters here and retired over a year ago. He was State Senator in 1884 and 1885; delegate to the National convention that nominated Tilden in 1876, and prominent in politics as well as in railroad affairs.

Ex-Congressman A. Herr Smith. LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 16.-Ex-Congressman A. Herr Smith died to-day from a complication of diseases, aged seventy-nine years. He served in the Forty-third, Fortyfourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seyenth and Forty-eighth Congresses.

Raised Checks Cashed. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-Frank H. Harper, alias Frank H. Henderson, and who is said to be from Boston, walked into the Continental National Bank yesterday morning and presented two checks for payment. One called for \$3,500, the other \$3,300. Harper was known at the bank, and as the signatures were genuine the checks were cashed. It was learned later that the checks had been raised from \$33 and \$35. The police and the Pinkertons have been notified, and a full description of the man has been sent to the police of other cities, but nothing has

Canadian Society Flutter. MONTREAL, Feb. 16 .-- One of the latest rumors is that the Governor-general of the Dominion is about to set up a vice regal court like that of Dublin Castle. This, among other thungs, entails on the Governor-general the duty of kissing the cheek of every lady presented at levees, and there is in consequence a considerable flutter among society people.

been heard of him.

Steele Mackay Seriously III. CHICAGO, Feb. 16 .- Steele Mackay, the dramatist, who is seriously ill at the Hotel Richelleu, was somewhat improved to-day. His friends, however, no hope for his recovery. His illness is the result of the heavy work and business reverses Mr. Mackay has experienced in the last two

Mansfield Rioters Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16 .- Late to-night the jury in the case of the Mansfield rioters

SOUTH CAROLINA WAR

The Sovereign State Not a Success as a Public Barkeeper.

Charleston Citizens Defy Both the Governor and the Dispensary Law-Progress of an Experiment.

Charleston (S. C.) Letter in Detroit Tribune. For more than a century South Carolina has been a political storm center of the Union, and to-day one of the most intense political hurricanes the State has ever known is sweeping across it, the old city by the sea being, as ever, the central point of the storm. The old State is going through a most sensational period, and this time the people who reside in the cities and in the towns are arrayed against the people who live in the country. For the first time in the history of the State the people are divided, and in the division one part is devoted to Governor Tillman, while the other element is bitterly opposed to him.

Between the two elements there is no middle ground, and so intense is the feeling that an outbreak is imminent at any minute. In Charleston, the hub of the State, the point about which all things political, social, moral or commercial swing, there is a tinder box, and it is only a spark that is necessary to start one of the most brilliant displays of fireworks, too, that may result in the death of many of the best people of the State and in the destruction of much valua-

It's the dispensary law now in operation, or rather presumed to be in operation throughout the State, that has caused the feeling between the Governor and the citizens of Charleston, and, in fact, the citizens of all towns of Carolina. The law, by Governor Tillman's decree, is said to be a good one, and by his declaration it is said to be in force all over the State except in Charleston, and by that same decree the city by the sea is declared to be in rebelmen of bad reputation, taking rides with lion, as it were, against the laws of the them at night, often staying out till 11 o'clock. Her conduct was such as to cause

But the people of Charleston deny that they are in rebellion against the laws of the State, asserting that the laws governing the sale of liquor are unconstitutional, and that no law is broken by those who sell or those who buy a drink.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE ATTEMPT.

An old habit, it is said, is a hard thing to break, and any attempt to deprive the Charlestonian of his drink, be that drink what it may, is almost an impossible accomplishment. When the dispensary act went into effect and thereby the saloons of the city were closed, the people found themselves forced to the county dispenser for a toddy, and in securing that toddy they were compelled to take more than one, and were compelled to leave the spot upon which it was purchased to drink it. There was none of that convivial spirit for which Charlestonians are famous about a drink out of a bottle and alone, and their spirit of freedom rebelled against any law which prohibited them from joining a friend in swallowing that which gives joy to the soul and life to the beating heart. Then, too, a taste of the liquor served at the dispensaries was not a taste familiar to the people who had been accustomed to drinking in the State. If there is any place in the world where good liquor only is in demand and generally consumed, it is Carolina, and the stuff put forth by the dispensaries did not have that palatable taste to which the people of that State were used. This quickly gave the State barrooms, for that is what they are called derisively by those who do not care to patronize them, a black eye, and the people who had been in the barroom business were resorted to for a good drink. The law, of course, refused these men the sale of liquor, wines or beer under a penalty, and for a time not a drop could be secured in the city from any of them, but the repeated demands and the character of the gentlemen aroused the saloon men, and he doors, which in many places had been closed were thrown open, some of them as restaurants, some of them as lunch counters and some of them as soda fountains. IN RESPONSE TO DEMAND.

In very few of them were any changes made; except such changes as the removal of the bar appliances and decorations would make. None of the pretty glassware, inviting stocks of bottles, fresh flowers and tempting lunches to which the patrons of the places were accustomed

But it was not these things that the Charlestonians wanted. It was a sip of the liquor they were in quest of, and when they found it could be secured they threw their hands over the counter and, grasping that of the bartender, gave it a hearty shake and every assurance of gratitude. The bartender, however, was a little leary at first, fearing that the penalty of the law might come his way, but that fear quickly disappeared when the patrons of the place boldly and emphatically announced that the laws of the State had not eral term of the Supreme Court which has yet been made which could induce them to testify against a man who would satisfy their appetites. "For," was the universal remark, "there s no law against the sale of liquors in this

State, and we will protect them who give us what we want. Then again we will suffer imprisonment for what may be termed contempt rather than see one who serves us imprisoned. If Tillman has the right to sell liquor, we see no reason why others should be debarred from it. He cannot have a corner on the trade, and if he has he cannot compel us to drink the vile stuff he puts before us.' It was the people, however, who were mistaken, and within less than twentyfour hours after issuing the order the Governor had a cordon of special constables planted in every city in the State, and each of the squads was under the direct command of a leader appointed by the Governor, to whom explicit orders had been ssued. These orders, briefly, were a complete compliance with the law, and that compliance was to be secured at all hazards. To each of the chief constables a copy of the law in all its details was given and in a few days more than one man had been arrested for violating the law and his property had been confiscated. In most of the cities of the State there was something like a quiet submission to the raids, and many of the places which had been run

comparatively open were closed, never to open again. DEFIANCE IN CHARLESTON. But here in Charleston, where the people have never known anything but freedom of thought and speech, there was no quiet submission. Neither was there any open, flagrant violation of the law, though the law, as it reads, was violated every minute of the day. It was simply the belief of the people that they had a right to their drink and the willingness of the barkeepers to pander to that taste for the price received. With an openness that showed honesty on the part of the barkeepers, the trade went on until it was brought to the attention of the Governor. Now it seems that there has never been any too much love between Governor Tillman and the people of Charleston, and when he was acquainted with the fact that liquor was flowing freely in the city which had never given him a hearty support, he arose in his wrath and declared that Charlseton, like the other cities and towns of the State, should drink from the dispensary or should not drink at all. Mr. Gaillard, a long-time resident of Charleston, was made the chief constable for that city and county, and, like all others, was empowered to form his force and ordered to enforce the law at all hazards. Chief Gaillard drew around him a strong force, and the work began. It was a battle royal with the chief constable and his determination on the one side and the bartenders and the appetite of the best people of Charleston on the Fearless Carolinians were arrayed against Carolinians who knew no fear, and for days the struggle went on. Everywhere the constabulary could find a bottle of liquor and anything indicating to their sensitive feelings that liquor was around an arrest was made and all of the property in the places was confiscated and carried away to a denot, where it was stored. Day after day the feeling between the two

the military of the State to hold itself in

readiness for marching orders.

elements became more bitter, and during the last few days there has been more than one row, promising a riot in the city. In each instance the constabulary has been condemned by the people and has been indorsed by the Governor. In indorsing the acts of the officers the Governor has taken occasion to show that they were carrying out a law passed by the Legislature, and to assert that all opposition to the work of the men was rebellious. The people, on the other hand, declared that there was nothing but trespass on the part of the men designated as officers, because they were attempting to enforce a law the constitutionality of which is now being questioned. The argument has often been warm, so warm, in fact, that it has led to many street difficulties, to say nothing about several gencontracts for removal to Porter. eral rows, one of which came so near being a riot that the Governor issued an order to

Ives Beats Shaefer. WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16 .- In the ex-

If you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit and bread, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation. Chicago Health Authorities Certify. "I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior SER to all the others in every respect. It is purest and "WALTER S. HAINES, M. D. "Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College, "Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health," etc. Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and the

only Baking Powder containing neither ammonia nor alum. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. 数的不包以包含的人也以而以也不可以也不可以也不可以也不可以也不可以也不可以

up their enlistment in the State ranks rather than have marched against the wishes and of friends and companions. At least such was the impression last week when the small riot happened here.

strongest.

Absolutely Puro

THE LAW INOPERATIVE. While the law is positively against the sale of liquor except in the dispensaries here in the city, it is a real fact that it is wholly inoperative. But while it is inoperative, it is equally true that those who sell liquor do not do it in a manner that might be called defiant. But while I may be able to buy a drink at one hundred places, there is not one of them that will not require all of the proper vouchers of secrecy, and in many of them the fluid can be secured only after some one of the initiated has vouched for you. A local politician told me the following story: "In Charleston there is a dog named McGinty, and when the owner of that dog calls out, 'Hurrah for Cleveland' the dog will leap into the air, turn around and bark. Then when he calls, 'Hurrah for Wade Hampton' the dog will do the same thing. When he calls for Ferguson-that's

and you can't make him. Ain't that right, Charley?" turning to his friend.
"Nothing but right," was the answer. As it happened that same night I ran upon the man who owned that dog and saw the statement verified. Every evening he is out with the dog, and as he passes from one point to another his drinks cost him nothing. Mac plays the string as often as he is called, and every time he responds some one is ready to call out to those about to join him in something. The dispensary is not at all popular with the people here, and none of the better class buy from it. The grades of goods kept are not in conformity with the tastes of the people, and they will not buy. This, the dispensary has discovered, and now a better grade of goods is being purchased, so that the better class of trade may be

our county sheriff-the dog will go up to,

smell around and bark. But when he says

'Hurrah for Tillman' that dog won't move

A dispensary is a sort of funny creature, anyhow. If one wants a drink from one of the State bar rooms he must buy at least half a pint. Less than that he cannot get. Neither can he get more than three gallons. By the schedule run only three grades of liquor can be bought and the grades are designated by stars. One star is the cheapest grade, and it is as vile and villainous stuff as a negro ever looked at. One drink of it will cause murder, suicide and lynching. It is absolutely poisonous to any one. The two stars is slightly better, but, like the one star, will break a man from drinking, if he can't get anything else. The best grade will pass, if one doesn't know what is good liquor. Recently the dispensers have arranged it so that any brand desired may be secured and delivered, but it takes the same process in securing any of the common grades. Even the finest grades of wine and champagne are to be secured now in the same manner.

ELECTRICITY IN CHINA. Mechanically It Is a Success, but

Profits Are Not Satisfactory. The streets are very narrow in Canton, as is the case with all Chinese cities, being from say six to twelve feet wide, and are filled with hanging wooden signs. Through these signs the wire must twist and turn, because on no account would a Chinaman allow a sign to be moved to make room for the wire, as it would certainly mean bad luck to his business. In many cases with rubber and tape, to prevent abrasion from the swinging signs.

The streets of Canton are divided into sections of a few blocks each, and each section is shut off from all others by heavy gates, that are closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. The populace is so turbulent that for many centuries the authorities have made it a practice to hold all the people of any section responsible for any riot or tumult in that section. The result is the people have got in the habit of regulating affairs in their section without any reference to the powers that be. The electrician of the Canton plant had occasion to see the effect of this in an instance where a store wanted lights, but the wires could not be run, because one man objected to having a hole cut in his house for securing a pole. The man wanting lights informed his neighbors, and a delegation waited on the indi-

vidual and soon induced him to withdraw his objection. At first there was considerable objection to the plant being put up, but now it has become very popular, and is used in houses and stores; even fruit and nut stands use them in the street, the wires being led from the nearest house. The light is now so popular that thousands of lamps could be put in all over the city if the station was large enough to supply them, but its limit is now reached and difficulty is experienced in building a larger one, as the franchise for the entire Canton province is in the hands of one man, and he wants to make too much out of it.

The Chinase are great people to expect private commissions on everything they have a hand in, and the management of the company, one and all, manage to steal something. One man who has the handling of the money, will hold back needed supplies and wages, another, less fortunate, will go to the station and steal coal and oil, and if there is any objection the engineer is told it is none of his affair. In fact, though the plant is a success from an electrical and mechanical point of view, it is kept running under considerable difficulty. In Canton two attempts were made to steal the street wires soon after the station was started, and though no one was killed, no attempts have since been made, inhabited by a bad joss, as they are now thought to be.

Brass Works at Valparaiso.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 16.-The Porter Land and Manufacturing Company, successor of the Chicago Porter Home Investment Company, has been organized with a capital stock of \$500,000. The company has bought 1,200 acres of land surrounding the towns of Porter and Chesterton, in the north part of this county. P. D. Pike, of Boston, is president. Others interested are Messrs. Darling, Baldwin and Hanck, of Boston, and Glover, of Chicago. Yesterday a contract was made with the American brass works at Cambridge, Mass., for the removal of that plant, to employ 160 men to start with. A large building has just been completed and started up in the last few days manufacturing brass plumbing fittings, employing forty-five men. To-day a contract was let for the erection of thirty houses to be occupied by the men now employed. Two other large manufacturing plants from the East have signed

MODERN LETTER-WRITING. Carelessness the Rule, But There is Hope for Improvement.

Letter writing isn't as much of an art as it once was. Books had to be written about years ago, and "The Ready Letter Writer" was as infallible and as essential as a cook book is to many people nowadays. It isn't worth while to compare it to a book of etiquette, because time is casting th shadow of unpopularity over "The Habits of Good Society," and it has moved down from the book shelf where we keep the household classics. If you are cultured you are supposed to know how to behave and how to write a letter as well as the eminent litterateurs who were popular years ago, and not so long ago either, on account of their printed opinions on these subjects. However, on the other hand, it is an undeniable fact that society at present could often profit by occasional reference to a text-book on manners, and as to letter writing, the art of it has absolutely fallen into innocuous desuetude In colonial days a letter was a mental, moral and social effort. Edward Egglestor

in a lecture on colonial times, reads a letter which illustrates excellently the formality which was a social feature of that period. The letter was written from one dear colonial dame to another, and reads as follows: "Oh, my Marcia. How hard is our fate that we should be deprived of our dear company when it would complete our felicity, but such is the fate of mortals. We are never permitted to be happy. I suppose it is right, else the Supreme Disposer of all things would never have permitted We should perhaps have been more neglectful of our duty than we are." The stilted phraseology is calculated call forth a smile of derision and pity

our day of hurried communications which we emphasize the realism of life our correspondence. It is a generally conceded fact, if not a philosophical law, that from a letter more evidence is to be gained of the character of the person to whom it is written than of the writer himself. The rule is a fascinating one in its practical application and you can apply it personally after reading your own letters written to friend, relative, lover or business acquaintance. Your own personality is naturally adjusted to the correspondent at a distance, in the same manner as your physical pres-The day of crossing and recrossing the

paper with horizontal, perpendicular and diagonal lines, which was a feature of two generations back and one in common use among the gentler sex, went out presumably with the reduction in postal expenses. No regrets followed the decadence of this fashion, and there is no danger of its revival. The up-to-date letter, however, has playful characteristics which demand mention. Since the angular style of penmanship came into vogue letter readers have become experts in deciphering chirography. Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, plunged into the hieroglyphics of the Orient with success, and something of the same persistence in the present active generation has rendered it possible for the modern feminine pen to be deciphered. The modern letter has also an enigmatical aspect. It begins on the fourth page of the paper and continues on the pages least naturally to follow. The intelligence of its recipient receives flattering acknowledgment in a quiet way and casts about for the sequence of ideas by means of the context. The modern letter of correct form never has its pages numbered. There must come a reaction and letter-writing must again become an art. At present the obligation is not regarded with due observance. Before the reaction comes there will be a stage when a typewriter will come into the family, spring and fall, to do up the insulation has been strongly reinforced | the family letter-writing the same as the tho comes to do up the white sewing. We have too little time to waste on letter writing at present. But it will be a fine art by and by.

Care of Pastures.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The care of pasture land is a matter which receives too little attention from farmers in general, although upon this depends in a considerable measure the profit which we may expect to receive from growing stock. Our pasture fields are usually selected from the lands which we think will least repay us for the labor of cultivation, and so, because they are comparatively valueless, we think it will not pay to give them the care necessary to make them of greater value. The stock is turned into these fields to pick up what it may. If the stock is kept from starvation by the voluntary growth of the pasture. we are apt to consider ourselves so much ahead, but the stock kept in this way pays us little real profit, and the interest charges and taxes keep on accumulating every year upon the land. It is, of course, wise to select for pastures such portions of the farm as will least repay cropping. Sometimes the fields so chosen are unsuited by their natural conformation for profitable cultivation, and so the best use to which they can be devoted, both for the land and the owner, is the carrying of stock. Sometimes the land is too poor to grow a profitable crop, and so it is pastured as a means of restoring fertility. In either of these cases the land should have some care, and pains should be taken to make it profitable in the line in which circumstances have made it advisable to devote it. Do not get in the habit of considering that it is only a pasture field, and so treating it. as if it could never be anything else.

Slap at the House of Lords. LONDON, Feb.16.-The House of Commons this evening rejected without a division a number of amendments made by the House of Lords to the parish councils bill. There was a division in one instance and the government obtained a majority of 52. At the suggestion of Mr. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, the Speaker ruled two of the amendments made by the House of Lords out of order as a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, in that they created new taxation. The Speaker added that he would have ruled them out of order on his own initiative had he not been asked.

Establishing His Credit.

Stapleton-What makes Fewscadds, the broker, look so consequential to-day? Caldecott-Haven't you heard? A crank visited him yesterday and tried to dynamite Stapleton-Well; why should he put on any frills over that? Caldecott-It gives him a standing among the millionaires; don't you see?

Making Money. Wool-You wouldn't cash Brace's check for \$50, and yet you let him borrow \$5.

Van Pelt-Well, \$45 is worth saving,

Marriage as a Profession. Marriage, undoubtedly, is the happlest profession for a woman. That is, marriage with the right man-but marriage with the

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE TO-NIGHT

American Extravaganza Co.

TO-DAY

Or the Maid of Balsora.

Mr. David Henderson, Proprietor and Manager ALL CHILDREN SHOULD SEE The Funny Gorillas, The Bogie Man, The Ocean Depths,

The Pigmy Cannibals, The Comical Poodle, The Shipwreck, The Winter Carnival,

The Diamond Valley, The Pageant of Nations, | The Chromatic Ballet, Allegorical Transformation, "A Tribute to America." PRICES-Nights: En ire lower floor, \$1.50; first two rows balcony \$1; remainder balcony, 75c; gallery, 25c; box seats, \$2; admission, lower floor, \$1; balcony, 50c. Matinee: Eatire lower floor, \$1; first two rows balcony, 75c; remainder balcony, 50c; gallery. 25c; general admission, 50c.

Owing to the magnitude of the production the cur-

tain will be raised at 8 o'clock sharp. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 20, 21-Matinee Wednesday.

THE GREAT WONDER WORKER,

In a grand and original entertainment in Magic Art. Prices-Orchestra and boxes #1; dress circle, 75c; alcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee-All lower floor,

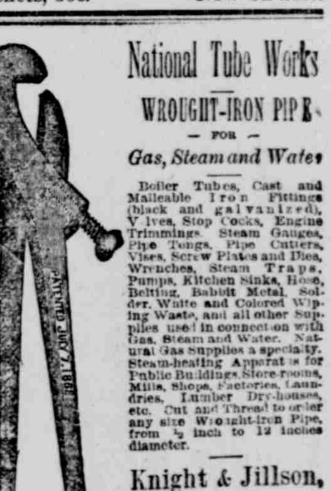
The comedy that pleases everybody. PECK'S BAD BOY Everything New! Everything Bright! No plot, but numerous catchy songs and interesting features.

PRICES-10c, 20c, 30c. MATINEE-10c, 20c. Feb. 19, 20, 21-Murray and Mack in "Finnigan's EMDIDE THEATER

BIG BURLESQUE CO. 20 Pretty Girls. 10 Funny Comedians. Special

Scenery and Costumes. Telephone Call, 1703. Next week-RUSSELL BROS. CO. Y.M.C.A. COURSE.

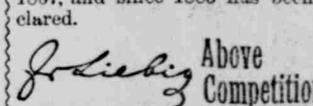
Tuesday, Feb. 20. SCHUMANN CONCERT CO. Now on Sale. Tickets, 50c.



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This world-known product has received highest awards at all the principal World's Exhibitions since 1867, and since 1885 has been de-

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haired children" are not the sure result of marriage as a profession. Their intuitions are sharpened by their education. They notice that among their married friends many are not content and happy, and compre-hending that marriage is a lottery in which the prizes are not abundant, many of them prefer not to run the risk of drawing a blank. It is my firm belief that whatever a woman may say in public, in reality most women would rather marry than not;